This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

## **Listing of Claims:**

1. (Currently Amended) Compounds of formula I

in which

A stands for phenylene or thiophenylene,

stands for a bond or for  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ -alkylene,  $C_2$ - $C_{12}$ -alkenylene,  $C_2$ - $C_{12}$ -alkinylene,  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -cycloalkylene, or phenylene that is optionally substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with hydroxy, halogen, cyano, nitro,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkinyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -hydroxyalkyl,  $-(CH_2)_pSO_3R^8, \text{ or with the group } -NR^8R^9, -NR^8COR^9, -NR^8CSR^9, \\ -NR^8SOR^9, -NR^8SO_2R^9, -NR^8CONR^8R^9, -NR^8COOR^9, \\ -NR^8C(NH)NR^9R^{10}, -NR^8CSNR^9R^{10}, -NR^8SONR^9R^{10}, \\ -NR^8SO_2NR^9R^{10}, -COR^8, -CSR^8, -S(O)R^8, -S(O)_2R^8, \\ -S(O)_2NR^8R^9, -SO_3R^8, -CO_2R^8, -CONR^8R^9, -CSNR^8R^9, -SR^8 \text{ or } -CR^8(OH)-R^9.$ 

X and Y, in each case independently of one another, stand for oxygen, sulfur or for the group  $-NR^{11}$ -,  $-NR^{11}(CH_2)$ -,  $-NR^{11}O$ -,  $-ONR^{11}$ -,  $-CR^6R^7$ , -C=O, -C=S, -SO, -SO, -CO, -OC, -OC, -SO, -OS, -OS,

- -OS(O)<sub>2</sub>-, -CONR<sup>8</sup>-, -N(COR<sup>8</sup>)-, -N(COOR<sup>8</sup>)-, -N(CONR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>)-, -NR<sup>8</sup>CO-, -OCONR<sup>8</sup>-, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)O-, -CSNR<sup>8</sup>-, -NR<sup>8</sup>CS-, -OCSNR<sup>8</sup>-, -NR<sup>8</sup>CSO-,
- $-SONR^{8}$ -,  $-NR^{8}SO$ -,  $-SO_{2}NR^{8}$ -,  $-S(O)_{2}N(COR^{8})$ -,  $-NR^{8}SO_{2}$ -,
- $-NR^8CONR^9$ -,  $-NR^8CSNR^9$ -,  $-NR^8SONR^9$ -,  $-NR^8SO_2NR^9$ -,
- $-NR^8C(O)NR^9$  or  $-NR^8C(S)NR^9$ -,
- R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>5</sup>, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen,

hydroxy, halogen, nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkinyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$ -cycloalkyl, the group  $-C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyloxy- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyloxy,  $-(CH_2)_pPO_3(R^{10})_2$ ,  $-NR^8R^9$ ,  $-NR^8COR^9$ ,  $-NR^8CSR^9$ .

- $-NR^8SOR^9$ ,  $-NR^8SO_2R^9$ ,  $-NR^8CONR^9R^{10}$ ,  $-NR^8COOR^9$ ,
- $-NR^8C(NH)NR^9R^{10}, -NR^8CSNR^9R^{10}, -NR^8SONR^9R^{10}, -NR^8SO_2NR^9R^{10}, -NR^8SO_2NR^{10}, -$
- -SO<sub>3</sub>R<sup>8</sup>, -CO<sub>2</sub>H, -CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup>, -CONR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -CSNR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>,
- $-SR^8$  or  $-CR^8(OH)-R^9$ , or for  $C_1-C_{10}$ -alkyl,  $C_2-C_{10}$ -alkenyl,  $C_2-C_{10}$ -alkinyl, or  $C_3-C_{10}$ -cycloalkyl, that is substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with hydroxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy, halogen, phenyl or with the group  $-NR^3R^4$ , and the phenyl,  $C_3-C_{10}$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_3-C_{12}$ -aryl, and
- - $(CH_2)_p$ - $C_3$ - $C_{18}$ -heteroaryl itself optionally can be substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with halogen, hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy, or with the group - $CF_3$  or - $OCF_{37}$
- $R^2$  stands for hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkyl,
- $R^3 \qquad \text{stands for hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, $C_1$-$C_{10}$-alkyl, halo-$C_1$-$C_{10}$-alkyl, $C_2$-$C_{10}$-alkenyl, $C_2$-$C_{10}$-alkinyl, $C_3$-$C_{10}$-cycloalkyl, hydroxy, $C_1$-$C_6$-alkoxy, $C_1$-$C_6$-alkylthio, amino, -NH-(CH_2)_p-$C_3$-$C_{10}$-cycloalkyl, $C_1$-$C_6$-hydroxyalkyl, $C_1$-$C_6$-alkoxy-$C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl, -N($C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl)_2, -SO($C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl)_1 -SO_2($C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl), $C_1$-$C_6$-alkanoyl,}$ 
  - -CONR $^8$ R $^9$ , -COR $^{10}$ , C $_1$ -C $_6$ -alkylOAc, carboxy, or for the group -NR $^8$ R $^9$ , or for C $_1$ -C $_{10}$ -alkyl, C $_2$ -C $_{10}$ -alkenyl, C $_2$ -C $_{10}$ -alkinyl, or C $_3$ -C $_{10}$ -cycloalkyl, that is substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with

hydroxy, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy,

$$\begin{split} &C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkylthio, amino, cyano, }C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkyl, -NH-}(CH_2)_p\text{-}C_3\text{-}C_{10}\text{-cycloalkyl,}\\ &C_3\text{-}C_{10}\text{-cycloalkyl, }C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-hydroxyalkyl, }C_2\text{-}C_6\text{-alkenyl, }C_2\text{-}C_6\text{-alkinyl, }C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkoxy-}C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkoxy-}C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkyl, -NHC}_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkyl, -NHC}_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkyl, -N(C}_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkyl)}_2, -SO(C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkyl), -SO}_2(C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkyl), }C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkanoyl, -}\\ &CONR^8R^9, \text{-}COR^{10}, C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkylOAc, carboxy, -}(CH_2)_pPO_3(R^{10})_2 \text{ or with the group} \end{split}$$

 $-NR^8R^9$ .

R<sup>4</sup> stands for hydrogen, halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,

 $R^6, R^7, R^8,$ 

 $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$ 

and  $R^{11}$ , in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or for  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkinyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$ -cycloalkyl,

m stands for 0 to 8, and

n and p stand for 0 to 6, or isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers or salts thereof.

- 2. (Cancelled)
- 3. (Currently Amended) Compounds of formula (I),

in which

A stands for phenylene or thiophenylene,

B stands for a bond or for  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ -alkylene,  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -cycloalkylene or phenylene or thiophenylene that is optionally substituted in one or more places

in the same way or differently with hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -hydroxyalkyl or

$$-(CH_2)_pSO_3R^8$$
,

X and Y, in each case independently of one another, stand for oxygen or for the group -NR<sup>11</sup>-, -NR<sup>11</sup>(CH<sub>2</sub>)-, -CONR<sup>8</sup>-, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>8</sup>- or -NR<sup>8</sup>CONR<sup>9</sup>-,

 $R^1$  and  $R^5$ , in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, nitro,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, or for  $-NR^8R^9$ ,  $-C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyloxy- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyloxy or  $--S(O)_2NR^8R^9$ ,

R<sup>2</sup> stands for hydrogen,

R<sup>3</sup> stands for hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl or -CONR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>,

R<sup>4</sup> stands for hydrogen,

 $R^8$ .

 $\mathbb{R}^9$ 

and  $R^{11}$ , in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or for  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkyl,

- n stands for 0 to 6,
- m stands for 0 to 4, and
- p stands for 0 to 6,

or isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers or salts thereof.

- 4. (Previously Presented) Compounds of formula (I), according to claim 3, in which
  - A stands for phenylene,
  - stands for a bond or for  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ -alkylene, cyclohexylene or phenylene that is optionally substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -hydroxyalkyl or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)SO<sub>3</sub>R<sup>8</sup>,
  - X stands for oxygen or for the group -CONR<sup>8</sup>-, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>8</sup>- or -NR<sup>8</sup>CONR<sup>9</sup>-.
  - Y stands for oxygen or for the group -NR<sup>11</sup>-,

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>5</sup>, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, amino,

halogen, nitro,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, or for the group  $-NR^8R^9$ ,  $-C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyloxy or  $-S(O)_2NR^8R^9$ ,

- R<sup>2</sup> stands for hydrogen,
- R<sup>3</sup> stands for hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, or -CONR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>,
- R<sup>4</sup> stands for hydrogen,
- R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>11</sup>, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or for methyl or isobutyl,
- m stands for 0 to 4, and
- p stands for 0 to 6,

as well as isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers, and salts thereof.

- 5. (Previously Presented) Compounds of formula (I), according to claim 3, in which
  - A stands for phenylene,
    - B stands for a bond or for  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ -alkylene that is optionally substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -hydroxyalkyl or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)SO<sub>3</sub>R<sup>8</sup>,
    - X stands for oxygen or for the group -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>8</sup>- or -NR<sup>8</sup>CONR<sup>9</sup>-,
    - Y stands for the group -NR<sup>11</sup>-,
    - $R^1$  and  $R^5$ , in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, amino, halogen, nitro or for the group  $-S(O)_2NR^8R^9$ ,
    - R<sup>2</sup> stands for hydrogen,
    - R<sup>3</sup> stands for halogen or cyano,
    - R<sup>4</sup> stands for hydrogen,
    - R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>11</sup> in each case stand for hydrogen, and
    - m stands for 0 to 4,

or isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers or salts thereof.

- 6. (Canceled)
- 7. (Cancelled)

- 8. (Cancelled)
- 9. (Previously Presented) Process for the production of the compounds of formula I according to claim 1, wherein either
  - a) compounds of formula VIII

in which R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, X, Y, A, B, m and n have the meanings that are indicated in formula I, and L stands for a leaving group, are cyclized with a an acid to compounds of formula I, or

b) the acyclic precursors of formula (IX)

$$O_2N$$
 $A$ 
 $(X)_n$ 
 $B$ 
 $(IX)$ 

in which R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, X, Y, A, B, m and n have the meanings that are indicated in formula I, and L stands for a leaving group, are first reduced to amine in a solvent and a reducing agent at 0°C until reflux takes place and then the intermediately formed amine is cyclized to the compounds of formula I.

- 10. (Canceled)
- 11. (Canceled)
- 12. (Currently Amended) A method for the treatment of <u>hormone-independent</u> <u>human breast cancer</u>, <u>human nonsmall-cell lung cancer</u>, <u>human colon cancer</u>, <u>hormone-independent human prostate cancer</u>, <u>or hormone-independent</u>, <u>multiple pharmaceutical agent-resistant human breast</u> cancer, <u>as solid tumors</u>, <u>tumor or metastasis growth</u>, <u>Kaposi's sareoma</u>, <u>Hodgkin's disease or leukemia</u>, comprising administering to a host in need thereof a compound of formula I according to claim 1.
  - 13. (Cancelled)
- 14. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition, comprising at least one compound according to claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

- 15. (Cancelled)
- 16. (Cancelled)
- 17. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition, comprising compound according to claim 3 and suitable formulation substances and vehicles.
  - 18. (Cancelled)
  - 19. (Cancelled)
  - 20. (Cancelled)
  - 21. (Cancelled)
  - 22. (Cancelled)
  - 23. (Cancelled)
  - 24. (Previously Presented) Compounds of formula I

in which

- A stands for phenylene or thiophenylene,
- B stands for  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ -alkylene,  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -cycloalkylene, or phenylene that is

optionally substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with

hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -hydroxyalkyl, or - $(CH_2)_pSO_3R^8$ ,

X and Y, in each case independently of one another, stand for oxygen, sulfur or

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>5</sup>, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen,

halogen, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or for the group -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloxy,

$$-NR^8R^9$$
,  $-NR^8COR^9$ ,  $-S(O)_2NR^8R^9$ ,  $-S(O)_2N$ =CH-NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>,

$$-CO_2H$$
,  $-CO_2R^8$ ,  $-CONR^8R^9$ ,

- R<sup>2</sup> stands for hydrogen,
- R<sup>3</sup> stands for hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, -CONR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>,
- R<sup>4</sup> stands for hydrogen,

$$R^6, R^7, R^8,$$

$$R^9, R^{10}$$

and R<sup>11</sup>, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or for

$$C_1$$
- $C_{10}$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ -alkenyl, -N( $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, or -SO( $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl),

- m stands for 0 to 8,
- p stands for 0 to 6, and
- n stands for 1

or diastereomers, enantiomers or salts thereof.